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Professors Take On Important Battered Wife Case

by Alexei Schacht

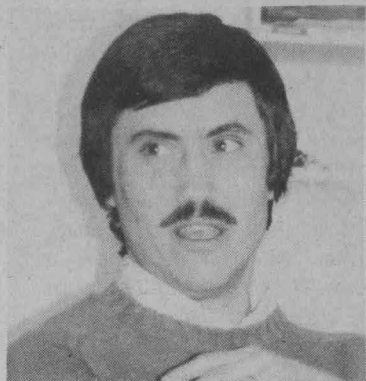
On September 17, 1986 Caroline and Albert Decker had yet another vociferous argument after Albert, once again, accused her of marital infidelity. Only this time Caroline could no longer take Albert's harsh language and threats of physical abuse. Caroline Decker shot and killed Albert Decker. They had been married all of seven months.

However, on Saturday, January 16, 1988 a Fulton County jury acquitted Caroline Decker of all charges. Her defense was that she was a "battered wife." The significance of the case may be that Caroline Decker was never actually physically "abused" by her husband.

Both Ms. Decker's lawyer, Mark Mahoney, and the star expert witness for the defense, Charles Ewing, are Law School faculty members. Surprisingly, both men came to the case independently of each other. In fact, the two men had never even met before they became involved in the Decker case.

Some time in July, 1987

Ewing received a telephone call from the Director of the New



York State Coalition on Domestic Violence (CODV). Evidently there was a woman, Mrs. Decker, who was being told by her public defender to plead guilty to second degree murder even though she herself felt that she was a battered woman and wanted to know about the possibility of going to trial with that defense.

The Director of the CODV asked Ewing to counsel Decker. After conferring with Decker, Ewing concluded that she did suffer from a form of "post-traumatic stress syndrome"

popularly known as "battered wife syndrome."

According to Ewing, author of a book entitled *Battered Women Who Kill*, a woman may suffer from this syndrome if she has been a victim of physical and/or psychological abuse by her husband, and possibly other men, which leads her to eventually lash out after being able to contain herself no longer.

Ewing convinced Decker's first attorney that she did, in fact, have a defense and subsequently new counsel was obtained. Enter Mark Mahoney. His job would be to bring out the sad facts of Caroline Decker's life in a way that she, not her husband, would be seen as the victim.

While Albert Decker, a retired sheet metal worker, never beat his wife, he repeatedly told her that they were not married, threatened to kill her, handcuffed her while she was sleeping, refused to allow her to have a phone, to receive mail, to have friends over to the house or even to tell anyone that they

were married.

One factor which contributed to Caroline Decker's fear of her husband was the fact that he kept at least seven loaded guns, including automatic weapons, around the house. Another cause of Caroline Decker's condition, according to Ewing, was that she had been previously abused by other men in her life.

The elements of Ms. Decker's life allowed Ewing to conclude that she was "a battered woman waiting to kill." Moreover, the fact that she could not even remember pulling the trigger, according to Ewing, was yet another element "consistent with post-traumatic stress syndrome."

Nonetheless, Caroline Decker was not physically abused by her husband. This may be the first time that such a woman has successfully invoked the "battered wife defense." As such, her acquittal may have serious repercussions both within the legal community and within society at large.

Ewing believes that Decker was rightfully acquitted. He

said that since the jury had such a "smorgasbord" of choices (the judge told the jury that they could convict Decker of second degree murder, first or second degree manslaughter, or criminally negligent homicide) had the jury wanted to convict, the jury too obviously believed that Decker was a battered woman whose actions were justified.

Should this defense fail to work in the future, under similar sets of facts, it may be because of Caroline Decker's somewhat anomalous nature. While almost all of the 100 women discussed in Ewing's book were not mentally ill, Ms. Decker seems to suffer from some mental disorder. It is unclear what effect that fact had upon the jury.

While Professor Ewing said that he did not want to be a defense lawyer himself, he does "want juries to have all the facts." Ewing will be an expert witness at another "battered wife" murder trial in March in New Hampshire.

THE OPINION



Volume 28, No. 8

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO SCHOOL OF LAW

February 3, 1988

Public Interest Internships Discussed at Open Meeting

by Michael Kulla

Approximately 40 students attended the open meeting held in room 106 on Monday, January 25 to discuss the University-funded summer internships in public interest law.

Dean David Filvaroff, along with faculty members George Kannar, Frank Munger, and Rob Steinfeld, have been working on implementing these new internships, and they called this meeting to obtain students' ideas and views on their plans.

After a brief introduction by Professor Kannar, Dean Filvaroff explained why he wanted to institute the internships. One of the major reasons for doing so is to enhance our school's image as one committed to public interest law.

One way of achieving this end is to place several students in high-prestige, high-visibility summer positions in such cities as Albany and Washington, DC. In the future, Filvaroff hopes the agencies who will receive interns will eventually wish to sponsor other students in summer jobs the agencies themselves will fund.

Though no definite number of placements has been set, approximately 5-6 students will be awarded these internships; the stipend per student is likely to be about \$4,000-\$5,000.

Filvaroff feels strongly about remunerating interns highly for their work. He wants salaries "above sacrificial levels" because "students deserve it," and the law school should "put

its money where its mouth it," vis-a-vis encouraging students to work in public interest law.

Professor Kannar announced two of the placements; the others are being confirmed at present. One intern will be placed at the Women's Rights Project of the ACLU in Washington, and one will be placed at the Washington Legislative Office of the Mexican-American Legal Education Fund.

Filvaroff is willing to receive student input on the internships, and invited questions for himself and the faculty committee, which includes Kannar, Munger, Steinfeld, and Ken Joyce, who was unable to attend. Students will also be included in the committee in at least an advisory role to the fac-

ulty.

One student asked if first-years could apply. The response was that these positions were geared more towards second-years, but first-years will be considered. Among those in the audience, more first-years than second-years attended.

Another student asked if the committee will consider funding a position which a student has already lined up, but for which funding is a problem. Kannar suggests such proposals be written up in an "informal note" and submitted to him.

Several students were concerned with the idea that the internships equate prestige with money. Perhaps more people could be funded at a lower stipend. Filvaroff is sensitive to

these arguments, but does not feel that that is what the high pay is doing.

He believes the money is "symbolic" to the important jobs the students will have. Additionally, the money will also be necessary to live reasonably well in such cities as Washington and New York.

The requirements for application were also discussed by the group. What a student must submit is a resume, transcript (unofficial or official), and a personal statement briefly explaining the reasons for applying for the internship.

To allay students' concerns, Filvaroff explained that no one criteria will be given tremendous weight over others. The committee will look at the applicant as a "whole person" rather than someone with strong or poor grades, for example.

Students are encouraged to apply for these positions. The deadline is Tuesday, February 16.

Say, Whaddya Think of "Dave's Dribblers?"

by Daniel T. Lukasik

Basketball fever is once again in the air. It has been almost one year since UB Law's valiant hoopsters — "Wade's Warriors" — invaded the Western New England School of Law's Annual Basketball Invitational.

Under the tutelage and spiritual guidance of "Colonel Black Jack" George Villegas, the Warriors finished a respectable third place last year in a field of 20 competitive teams.

Unfortunately, the "Colonel" will be unable to sound the trumpet and lead the charge this time due to a pressing legal obligation to try a double homicide in the Bronx.

However, in a ceremony tele-

cast live on ESPN last week, Villegas conferred on Corporate Vice President Brian Bornstein the title of coach, basketball guru and director of "manage-

ment" (a key principle involved in every winning endeavor).

In an exclusive interview at his posh Buffalo condo, Bornstein predicted that the team

will have a "very successful" campaign and will "dominate" play at both ends. In addition, he announced (with due respect to former Dean Wade Newhouse) that the team would be renamed "Dave's Demons" to honor UB Law's new dean, David Filvaroff.

The invitational will begin Friday, February 26 and will conclude with the finals on Sunday to be held at Western New England's gymnasium in Springfield, Massachusetts, home of the Basketball Hall of Fame.

It is the team's sincere hope that the law school community will come out and show their enthusiastic support for Dave's Demons at fund-raising events and pep rallies.



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What the 'H' Is The Point of UB Law School Grades

by John J. Bonazzi

The grading system here needs to be trashed.

Actually, the grading system everywhere needs to be trashed.

A subject of great concern to all students, grades get far more attention than they deserve. Students talk of them as if they were gods of some sort, as if they even remotely reflected one's actual accomplishment in the classroom. Of course, they don't.

We will soon be given the opportunity to participate in a student referendum to determine whether to retain the present grading system. It seems that an ambitious newcomer has decided he'd rather be a part of a traditional, competitive rat-race law school program. He wants to scrap H's and Q's and replace them with that nauseating A-B-C-D-F system. I think he should pack his bags and leave the rest of us alone.

Actually, he has a point. H's and Q's are obsolete and should be replaced, but not with just another grading system. We need to use this vote to get rid of grades once and for all at UB. A Pass/Fail system that emphasizes true accomplishment and lessens competition should be instituted.

We have known for some time now, thanks to psychologists who have researched the

psychological dynamics of tests and test-taking, that the factor most highly correlated with success in test-taking is not knowledge of the subject matter being tested, but ability to take a test.

What this means is that good grades reflect one's ability to organize, studying and time management skills, ability to work under pressure, and skill at test-taking much more so than knowledge of the test subject matter, presumably the reason exams are given in the first place.

So, you attend all the classes in the course you enrolled in at least ostensibly due to interest in the subject, read hundreds of pages of less-than-stimulating legal-babble, participate in hours of discussions concerning the subject matter, and then you take an exam.

And there are still some who say that the latter should be given infinitely more weight than the three formers.

When you walk into an exam, the learning is over and the regurgitation has begun. What you have learned prior to that point is what counts. Yet that is precisely what *does not* count.

What counts is three or four hours of high anxiety and the requirement that a student spit back concepts in a format and under conditions which just don't exist in the real world for

the most part.

In a typical legal setting, the emphasis is on quality; in law school exams, it's quantity. Legal memos are thorough, have crisp, penetrating analyses, and are usually prepared in a setting conducive to producing such a high-quality product.

But not law school exams.

Here, professors insist not on thoroughness, but instead that you answer all the questions in a short period of time. Because the student's entire grade rests on this one paper, there is a level of anxiety which doesn't exist in most legal assignments.

It's simply astonishing that everyone takes this exam/grades business so seriously. Give me a break. Getting a "D" may mean only that someone had a bad day. Or the flu. Or a headache. Or the course was a headache. Or the professor was a headache. Or that particular test threw him or her. Or that particular test was written poorly. Or the student didn't do the work and deserved the D. How does one know for sure?

And getting an "H" may mean that the student did the work and studied hard. Or did most of the work and studied no harder than anyone else, but "lucked out" on the exam. Or can take a test but understands the concepts as well as Repub-

licans understand compassion and helping the poor.

Let's face it—we all know people who get H's but really don't deserve them, just as others get Q's or D's and don't deserve them, either. I know a couple of people with mostly H's who I would not want representing me before the City Dogcatcher, never mind before a Judge. They're not brilliant, but they sure can take a test.

The problems manifest themselves when a student goes on a job interview and is asked to account for a less-than-rousing transcript, especially if the interview is outside of Buffalo. Taking tests simply is not related to being an attorney; dealing with people and solving problems are. But try and tell an interviewer that.

Let's face it. Grades just aren't a reliable—and certainly not a foolproof—indicator of potential or accomplishment.

It is time that UB switch to the only grading system that makes sense, a Pass/Fail system. Such a system would place the emphasis where it belongs: on expending energy in learning material, instead of preparing for exams. Any real distinctions in individual effort and achievement could be addressed through written evaluations, which would be placed in the student's file.

This is the system used by

Northeastern Law School, among others. At that school, there are no grades, no class rankings, and no Law Review. Yet, their students compete successfully—quite successfully—in one of the nation's toughest markets, where Harvard, Boston College, Boston University, and Suffolk Law School graduates are all seeking those same positions.

It works there, and can work here too.

And in place of exams, let's use real-world simulations or intensive analyses of an issue or issues to determine the quality of our work. What is so wrong with judging a student in the exact same manner s/he will be judged when s/he becomes a real attorney?

There are, unfortunately, some students who want a return to the A-B-C-D-F system, so that UB grads can compete with students from other traditional, competitive schools. That simply is a step in the wrong direction. If your insecurity leads you to support such a disturbing proposal, please leave this school and go to one where competition is encouraged, not discouraged.

For the rest of us, let's join the movement to put an end to grades—the single greatest obstacle to a quality education since the A & R registration process.

Chicago Is The Site Of International Law Career Day

by J.L. Krieger

Student interest, along with a growing number of career opportunities in the field of international law, prompted the Dean's Office to provide financial support for student representation at the International Law Careers Day hosted by IIT Chicago-Kent International Law Society in Chicago on Friday, October 30, 1987.

Approximately 265 law students and professionals attended the conference. Among the law schools represented were Western State, Emory, DePaul, University of Illinois, John Marshall, Loyola (Chicago), Northern Illinois, Northwestern, Indiana, Notre Dame, Valparaiso, Iowa State, University of Iowa, University of Kentucky, Detroit College of Law, University of Detroit, Thomas M. Cooley, Wayne State, St. Louis, Washington Capital, Case Western Reserve, University of Cincinnati, Ohio State, University of Toledo, Marquette and Washington.

Jia Zhao, Special Counsel to Baker & McKenzie and the first lawyer from the People's Republic of China to be admitted to the bar in the United States (Illinois, 1985), began the conference with a keynote address entitled "Breaching the Chinese Wall: Increasing Mutual Understanding Between the Legal Communities of the U.S. and China."

In her address, Ms. Zhao explained that Americans and Chinese can achieve more harmonious relationships between their legal communities by understanding and respecting the philosophic, historic, and cultural differences which exist between them.

A panel presentation highlighting various career specializations in international law

then followed. Panelist speakers included Spencer Waller, currently with Freeborn & Peters and former trial attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice (International Antitrust); Reed Kathrein, an attorney with Arnstein, Gluck, Lehr, Barron & Milligan (Private International Law Practice); Lawrence Pilon, an attorney with Hodes & Pilon (Customs and International Trade); corporate attorney Kelly Brest van Kempen of Motorola, Inc. (International Corporate Practice); and Professor Anthony D'Amato of Northwestern University (Public International Law).

In the afternoon each conference attendee visited two organizations to learn more of the career paths and the day-to-day activities of international attorneys within a particular organization.

Organizations participating in the afternoon seminar discussions included Abbott Laboratories; Amnesty International; Amoco Corporation; Arthur Andersen & Co.; Baker & McKenzie; Barnes, Richardson & Colburn; Chicago Mercantile Exchange; First National Bank of Chicago; Kirkland & Ellis; Lord Bissell & Brock; Masuda, Funai, Eifert & Mitchell; McDermott, Will & Emery; Sidley & Austin; U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Customs Service; and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services.

A reception hosted by Sidley & Austin, a Chicago law firm, concluded the day's events.

The field of international law seems to be a prime area of interest of entering law students around the country. At the same time, career prospects in the field of international law are optimistic.

According to the Dean of Career Development at IIT

Chicago-Kent School of Law, there has been a considerable expansion of employment opportunities over the past five years among large, mid-size and even smaller (boutique) firms as they expand their international commercial practices and set up offices overseas.

Despite this promising outlook, however, many law students experience confusion and uncertainty over possible

career options and employment opportunities within the field of international law.

The Career Development Office and the International Law Society, in response to student need for career development information on international law, will publish a series of short articles based on the presentations of the panelists at the

Jessup Moot Ct. Team Best Ever

by Lawrence Lane

Five weeks of competition ended in early November with the selection of UB Law School's entrants into the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

On their way to Boston, Massachusetts will be Jennifer Krieger, Pamela Keitz, Troy Kelly, Kimi King, and Sharyn Duncan, to compete for the regional title in early April. This year, for the first time, seven U.S. regional winners instead of just one will travel to The Hague, Netherlands to compete in the finals.

The competition here at the

law school was the fiercest ever.

Entrants were scored on both written and oral arguments, which weighed equally. They were also judged on organization, clarity of argument, interpretation and application of the law, and conviction of argument. All of the competitors were outstanding.

The final selection took two days in smoke-filled rooms where the judges were cloistered and denied food until they made their decisions.

It is expected that this group will be the best that UB has ever

sent to the competition. This year's team will be trained by the Jessup International Moot Court Panel in the areas of oral argument, brief-writing, and international law research. The team will benefit from the law library's extensive international law collection.

UB Law has done well in the regional competition in previous years, and it is expected that this year's team will sweep the regionals and go on to compete at The Hague.

Wish our competitors well—they are an outstanding group.

SECOND-YEAR SBA DIRECTOR POSITION OPEN

Second-year law students interested in running for a position as Class Director of the Student Bar Association will have an opportunity to do so.

On Monday, February 1, 1988, petitions will be available outside the SBA office. Students interested in running should pick up petitions and return them by noon on Friday, February 5.

To get on the ballot, candidates need to collect signatures from 10% of the second-year class. The election will occur between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Wednesday, and Thursday, February 10 and 11.

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of the Law School
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*If you are unable to come to this meeting, but are still interested
in working on a yearbook, please leave a note in box 738.*

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(TODAY!)

4:00 P.M.

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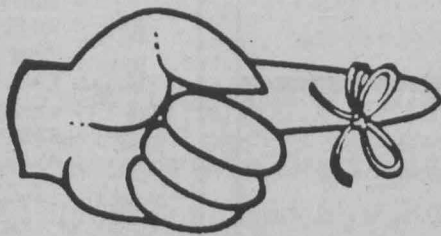
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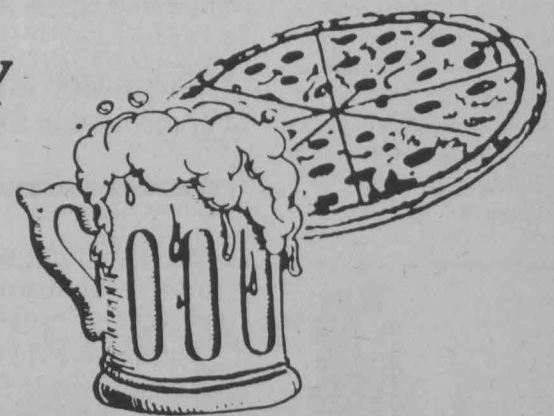
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HESC Recommends Changes In The APTS Program

New York State's Aid for Part-Time Study (APTS) program provided financial aid to more part-time college students in 1986-87 than it did the previous year, but the program continues to be seriously under-spent, according to a study released by the New York State Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC), the state agency which administers the program. The study includes HESC's recommendations for increasing utilization of the APTS program.

The study, "The New York State Aid for Part-Time Study Program: A Progress Report, 1986-87," shows the APTS program reached 7,976 part-time students in 1986-87, an increase of 11 percent over the 7,169 recipients the previous year.

However, the total spent on APTS was \$4.9 million, or just 44 percent of the \$11 million appropriated for the program. HESC estimates that expenditures for 1987-88, the current academic year, will be about \$6 million.

"The APTS program changes enacted by the legislature in 1986 did increase students' usage of the grants," said HESC President Dr. Dolores E. Cross, "but these changes did not go far enough."

She added, "If the APTS program remains as it is presently structured, we expect that it will continue to be underspent. We therefore feel it is essential to enact the recommendations contained in our report, to enhance access to higher education for part-time students. Principal among the recommendations are those that would increase the income eligibility ceilings for part-time students."

Dr. Cross said the HESC report recommends the following legislative changes for the APTS program:

1. Raise the APTS income ceiling for financially independent students who are married and/or have tax dependents from \$15,000 to \$34,250 net taxable balance income to be consistent with the state's Tuition Assistance Program (TAP);
2. Raise the APTS income ceiling for financially dependent students from \$22,000 to \$34,250 to be consistent with TAP;
3. Raise the APTS income ceiling for financially independent single students from \$15,000 to \$22,000 to achieve more parity with dependent students. (Almost 90 percent of part-time students are independent students);

4. Remove the requirement that students must have already earned at least six credit hours of college study to be eligible for an APTS grant;

5. Reduce the minimum number of semester credits for APTS eligibility from 6 to 3 to conform with the federal Pell Grant program; and,

6. Allow for reallocation of APTS funds between public and private sector institutions.

The Aid for Part-Time Study Program is a college-based student financial aid grant program. Students apply directly to participating post-secondary institutions and the institutions select the award recipients. Awards range from \$100 to \$2,000 a year. The average award for 1986-87 was \$617.

The number of undergraduate students who attend post-secondary education on a part-time basis has increased during the 1980's, while full-time enrollments have decreased. Last year, 255,000 part-time students comprised nearly one-third (32 percent) of the state's undergraduate degree-credit enrollments.

A major reason for the growth in part-time attendance is an upward shift in the age distribution of our state's population. This trend is expected to continue. As more and more

older students enter or return to college, they must, out of necessity, attend part-time since they have family and career responsibilities.

Still, with all they have to handle, part-time students tend to be very serious about their studies. They view their education as a means to career transition or advancement. It is a way to improve not only their lives but also those of their children.

Dr. Cross noted that while the statistics in the report show that APTS is serving low-income adults, many students continue to be excluded from the program because of the current eligibility requirements.

"Eliminating the few remaining restrictive provisions in the statute will encourage more schools to participate in the program," said Dr. Cross. "It will also make awards available to students who need the aid but either do not currently qualify or, in the school's view, represent a risk for the institution's incurring a financial liability."

In addition to the recommendations, the HESC report con-

tains:

- Statistics on how the APTS grants were distributed in 1986-87;
- A discussion section on current trends in part-time study;
- A description of the 1986 APTS program changes; and,
- A list of each institution's APTS allocation, award total and average award for 1986-87.

The New York State Higher Education Services Corporation is the state government agency which provides financial aid to eligible students in the form of grants and scholarships, and through the guarantee of loans, for full- and part-time study in colleges and approved business and vocational schools within New York State.

Last year HESC provided more than \$1.2 billion in financial aid to more than 750,000 students. HESC also researches and reports on the effects of student financial aid in providing access to post-secondary educational opportunities.

AWLS Sets Agenda For Spring

by Patricia Miceli

The first meeting of the second semester of the Association of Women Law Students (AWLS) was held on January 27

in the first floor lounge. Members are currently working on a basics of the organization including writing a constitution and writing a position paper.

AWLS plans numerous activities for the second semester. Initially, they will be represented at the orientation for Dean Filvaroff on February 11. The Brown Bag Luncheon series has been scheduled for noon on Thursdays. Academics from the Law School such as Betty Mench and Allen Freeman will serve as speakers.

Plans for the observation of International Women's Day are also in process. Either a symposium and a reception is being planned for an early March date.

AWLS will continue to sell coffee and donuts. Additionally, a flower sale is being planned for Valentine's Day and a T-shirt sale is being slated. There are also plans for the organization of a Women's Task Force to go to the women's prison in Albion.

AWLS will meet weekly on Tuesdays at 5 p.m. in the First Floor Lounge. New members are welcomed.

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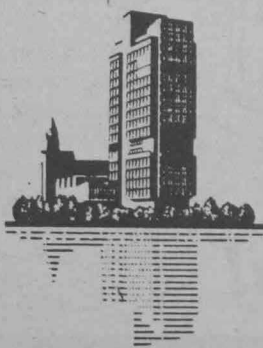
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Environmental Law Society Tours Nuclear Reactor

by Lisa Strain

Five members of the Environmental Law Society participated in a tour of the nuclear research reactor located at the U.B. Main Street campus at the end of last semester.

The tour, conducted by Director Lou Henry, lasted two-and-a-half hours and provided an insightful view of both the facility and the misconceptions surrounding its operation.

According to Henry, the facility was built by New York State in 1959 as a research reactor for the University of Buffalo. The reactor was primarily used to test the aging aspects of nuclear facilities, which entailed testing the durability and strength of materials used in building other reactors, including much larger commercial facilities. More recently, the reactor has been used to do some testing of medical samples.

The reactor, while continuing to remain under state ownership, was turned over to Buffalo Materials Research (BMR) to manage its operation. This occurred in 1984, after it was apparent that the facility was only barely breaking even financially.

BMR, a privately owned com-

pany, operates the reactor as a profit-making facility and contracts out to various other private companies while continuing to do work for the University.

The company's largest client for the last three years has been Materials Engineering Associates, a Maryland-based company which sends a number of quality assurance samples to the facility to be tested as part of its compliance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations.

The facility is operated only five days a week, starting up on Sunday and shutting down on Friday. Henry expressed his hope that eventually the company may be able to expand to a seven day operating schedule, but it is not cost efficient to do so at this point.

Henry conducted the tour through most of the facility, including the control room and the containment building which houses the reactor core. The core is protected by a 30-foot column of water, and we observed an employee moving a sample located at the base of the core by using long ropes.

Upon beginning the tour, each person was issued a "dosimeter" and a photo-

graphic badge to wear. Henry explained that although the facility is not required to take these precautions, it is company policy to do so, as "we live in a litigious society, and who knows? Maybe 20 years from now someone who toured this facility could contract cancer and try to connect it to his or her visit here," he said.

There were several areas within the containment facility which were roped off as unsafe to enter. Henry alleviated the concerns expressed by several members of the tour group by explaining that the risk of a high level contamination within the facility is very low, and all of the employees are checked daily upon entering and leaving the facility for any possible contamination.

As the reactor is only used for research, it contains much lower levels of radiation than the larger, commercial reactors used to produce energy and plutonium for weapons.

There was a moment of consternation when, upon leaving the containment building, one person's shoe showed a higher than average reading. Henry pointed out that the level of 200 c.p.m. (counts per minute) was

still within the federal standard of 400 c.p.m.'s. In the event of a higher than average reading, Henry said the least drastic means are used first, and that usually just washing the area with soap and water will be effective.

The reactor generates approximately 20 55-gallon drums of radioactive waste per year. This waste is classified with various degrees of radioactivity and the "high-level," or most highly radioactive waste, must be shipped to the federal waste facility in Barnwell, South Carolina. High-level waste is usually produced as a by-product of plutonium, but plutonium is not produced at this facility.

When asked about the landfill at West Valley, 30 miles south of Buffalo, which was closed several years ago due to massive leakage and which is presently the site of an experimental new process of cleaning up landfills, Henry felt that the project is a model for a viable new alternative for site storage of radioactive and other hazardous wastes. The project involves encapsulating the waste in glass containers which are less soluble than previously

used metal barrels, and thus contain the waste for a longer period of time.

According to Henry, the major issues which he feels concern BMR today are increasing its cost-effectiveness and profit potential, and changing the public's perception about the facility and its uses.

Henry feels that a more appropriate area of public concern might be the Department of Energy, which is a self-regulating agency and does not have to conform to Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations, as all commercial facilities must. While 15 percent of hazardous waste each year is produced by private industry, almost 80 percent of the total waste is produced by Energy Department facilities which operate for military uses, "and no one questions where this waste goes," Henry said.

Henry said there are tours of the facility open to the public upon arrangement. If you are interested in gaining a very informative view of how a nuclear research reactor works, it is well worth the two hours of time. Call the Buffalo Materials Research Center to arrange for a tour.

NAPIL Conference Dates Set

by Karen Comstock

The 9th annual Public Interest/Public Service Symposium will be held at NYU Law School on Thursday and Friday, February 25-26, 1988.

The symposium is designed to provide students with an opportunity to participate in individual interviews and small group discussions with attorneys and panel discussions on topics related to various aspects of public interest law practice.

Information on interviewing employers should arrive in CDO any day now, and as soon as it does, we'll let you know. At that point, you need to act quickly. Your job is to review these

materials, select the employers with which you would like to interview, and submit a resume and other specified materials to CDO. CDO will forward the resumes directly to the employers. We'll set the deadline as soon as we receive the information.

Employers have been asked to select and call in the names of students they would like to see by Tuesday, February 16. Scheduling will be done by NYU and the result distributed to the participating schools.

This program is very worthwhile. Students have been successful in picking up unscheduled interviews at the symposium. I do encourage first-year students to participate.

Matrimonial Lawyers Plan Talk

New York Chapter
of the
American Academy of
Matrimonial Lawyers
Presents

"The Practice of
Matrimonial Law:
A Lesson in Reality"

Saturday, February 6, 1988
SUNYAB School of Law
and Jurisprudence
Room 107
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
— Admission Free —

In cooperation with the SUNYAB School of Law and Jurisprudence, highly experienced and nationally recognized matrimonial law practitioners from the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers will present a free program for law students which will

cover the entire gamut of the practice of matrimonial law from interviewing the client and organizing the file, to motion practice, pre-trial disclosure, settlement negotiations, drafting of agreements and trial.

Space for this symposium is limited and since admission is free, we expect seats to be at a premium.

Sign-up sheets will be placed on the bulletin board on the 2nd floor, the 4th floor and outside Room 521. Seats will be at a premium and any student signing the sheet will be guaranteed a seat.

Paul Ivan Birzon
Professor Isabel Marcus
Professor Louis Swartz
Sanford S. Dranoff,
President, AAML
NY Chapter

The Erie County Bar Foundation

presents

NOONDAY LECTURES FOR FEBRUARY, 1988

Wednesday, February 3, 1988

"Counsel Opinions, Due Diligence and Corporate Housekeeping: A General Practitioner's Guide"

A discussion of practice considerations for legal audits, corporate housekeeping and record keeping, and due diligence guidelines in rendering opinions as counsel to a corporation.

ANTHONY D. MANCINELLI

Magavern and Magavern

ANTHONY L. DUTTON

Hodgson, Russ, Andrews, Woods & Goodyear

JOSEPH MAKOWSKI

Computer Task Group

Wednesday, February 10, 1988

"Review of the Recent Amendments of the Local Rules of the United States District Court, Western District of New York"

Remarks by

HON. JOHN T. CURTIN

Chief Judge

MICHAEL A. BRADY

Moot & Sprague

ALLITHEA E. LANGO

Attorney General's Office

Wednesday, February 17, 1988

"Hearings Before the Department of Motor Vehicles"

Procedural aspects of a variety of DMV hearings.

PAUL A. FOLEY

Panel Chair

RITA LOS

Administrative Law Judge

JONATHAN D. ESTOFF

Practitioner

All lectures are held at 1:00 p.m. in the Ceremonial Courtroom, Buffalo City Court, 7th Floor



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Don't Censor Yourself

The University Union Activities Board (UUAB) is presenting an Anti-Censorship Film Festival, Feb. 15-20 in the Woldman Theater. They are billing the event as "an historical survey of films that have either been censored or have encountered flack from the censorship office, and films that are themselves about censorship, be it political, sexual, social or philosophical."

Scheduled to be shown are films such as *The Scarlet Empress*, *Midnight Cowboy*, *And God Created Women*, and *Hail Mary*. Although the most recent film on the list was released in 1985, and most of the others were made before 1950, the issue of censorship is always pertinent and it is important that we keep reminding ourselves of the power that a small group of people can have over free expression. It was only a few months ago that a fundamentalist furor caused the banning in schools of books which preached "secular humanism."

That unpleasant episode in our history prompted a resurgence in the concern over a free press. Area bookstores were setting up displays of books which, at one time or another, and for whatever reason, were banned. Doubtless, many of the banned titles have graced the "favorite books" lists of a great many people, titles such as *Huckleberry Finn*, James Joyce's *Ulysses*, J.D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye*, George Orwell's *1984*, *The Diary of Anne Frank*, and even, in some schools, William Goldman's *The Princess Bride*. These are only a few of the books that have suffered varying degrees of censorship, and they are unlikely to be the last.

The maintenance of a free press is crucial to a free society. It is of special concern to those of us who spend our time putting our words into printed form. But as bad as censorship from the outside is, self-censorship is equally harmful. A free press is a wonderful thing, and it is something which must be taken advantage of before it is taken away. At the risk of sounding self-indulgent, *The Opinion* is the ideal forum for free expression within the law school, but if people don't take the time to write, it will not be able to continue.

Most of the members of the editorial board are graduating seniors. There are three constitutionally mandated positions, Editor-in-Chief, Business Manager, and Managing Editor, which must be filled. In addition, there must be a staff to help fill the pages. A few dedicated souls have undertaken to write for *The Opinion* on a regular basis, but they can't do it all. We will be having a spring recruitment party today, Feb. 3, at 3:30 in room 724 O'Brian. If you're not sure whether you have the time to write, stop in for awhile, have a beer, and talk to someone on the staff.

There are very few opportunities, for those of you who are so inclined, to have such clear access to the printed page. Everyone has opinions, and there are a lot of things going on out there that deserve to be written about. Take a few minutes, stop in at our recruitment party, and consider writing for *The Opinion*. The only thing worse than having your words censored is not saying anything at all. Oh, and don't forget the Anti-Censorship Film Festival — it's an important event.

The Opinion Mailbox

SBA To Meet On Library "Crisis"

by Derek Akiwumi
 SBA Vice President

The time has finally come for the Student Bar Association to address the issue of the undergraduate student invasion of the O'Brian Law Library during our final exam period.

On Wednesday, February 3 at 5:30 p.m., the SUNY at Buffalo Provost, William Greiner, will appear at the next Student Bar Association meeting to receive comments and suggestions from the law student body on what can be done to solve the Law Library crisis during the final exam week. The meeting will be held in 109 O'Brian.

Last semester the Provost expressed to me that he thought it might be feasible to imple-

ment a measure of disallowing the use of the Law Library by non-law students for a three-week period before and during exams.

Although I informed the Provost that the heavy influx of non-law students in the Law Library all year round was the initial concern of the law student body, he only conceded that the imposition of restrictions during finals was the only viable option. Since he was willing to offer this much, I then invited him to come and speak to us on this issue at the Student Bar Association meeting next Wednesday.

This forum may be our only opportunity to fully resolve this matter. I strongly urge as many

students as possible to attend this meeting and voice their concerns. The Provost has also mentioned that he will try to bring the Vice Provost of University Services, Bob Wagner, and the Vice Provost for Student Affairs, Robert Palmer, to next week's meeting.

Our dialogue with them may not only center on the issue of the Law Library. Due to this rare occasion, we may wish to raise other pertinent issues that may concern us.

This meeting with the Provost will be a grand opportunity for us to have our voices heard, and I hope to see many of you in attendance at the next Student Bar Association meeting.

Law Students Must Not Segregate Selves

To the Editor:

I am not a law student, but I am interested in the integrity of the University and watch with dis-ease the insecurity shown by Mr. Ryan's review of how Law School facilities need further segregation from other elements of University life.

I don't write expecting to pare down the needs he feels, but with the suspicion that there are members of the Law School who may not be expressing concern over the elitist image projected by some of the language addressing Law's need

for its own space.

I start with Ryan's first sentence: "overrun with undergraduates" and skip down to his complaint at not having a private elevator. I can only be reminded of the Buffalo Club separating elevator uses and neighborhoods being overrun with a variant. I'm saying the concepts are primitive... so may be the need.

I also highlight this language briefly because lawyers have had a tradition of surrounding their success with material padding — a tendency well fought

from within its ranks by radical advocates. And the trend certainly reflects like historical attitudes of the United States government toward the "world outside."

May I write not to battle with the validity of your need to identify your community with composure and warmth, but to encourage the mellowed members of your department to discuss in-house the values of identifying with the larger university.

Constance Schulz

Student Position Paper Needs You

The SBA is presenting an agenda of student concerns to Dean David Filvaroff on February 1, 1988. The Subcommittee for Developing Student Issues will have a table outside the library on January 27 (Wednesday) and January 28 (Thursday) from 10:00 - 2:00 to collect individual student suggestions.

THE DEADLINE FOR STUDENT ORGANIZATION POSITION PAPERS IS FEBRUARY 16, 1988.

At present there are nine basic issue areas:

1. Curriculum
2. Advisement and Support
3. Registration
4. Library
5. Our Law School's rank
6. Financial Aid/Loan Forgiveness
7. Student Lounge
8. Child Care and problems of students with young children
9. Miscellaneous (improve communications between students and clubs/faculty, administration and alumni. The committee will also look at ways to improve information about jobs and utilization of the Career Development Office.)

The Subcommittee realizes that every student group has unique concerns and problems in the law school community. It urges every organization to make its voice heard.

In order to help define those issues of concern to the student body, we request that every student club meet with its membership and prepare a position paper describing its viewpoint. The position paper may discuss any of the issues listed above or it may address a new set of issues.

Papers should be detailed but concise. Any supporting docu-

ments (i.e. surveys) may be included. Please type all submissions. Include also your organization's name and the name of a contact person. Papers may be submitted to Box #525 (Lisa Sizeland, subcommittee chair).

The Subcommittee wants to

Graduate Feminist Studies Group Plans Symposium

The Graduate Group for Feminist Studies at SUNY Buffalo, a faculty/graduate student forum for feminist conversations among the disciplines, is holding a symposium on New Feminist Scholarship on Saturday, February 13, 1988 in 280 Park Hall. It is free of charge and both the university community and the general public are invited to attend.

In this symposium, feminist research — its theoretical and methodological concerns, its encounters as it moves from one discipline to the next, its radical and conservative textures — will be explored, in lecture and discussion, by five feminist scholars just beginning their academic careers.

Individual presentations, as listed below, will take place in the morning sessions. In the afternoon, audience members will be encouraged to participate in a panel discussion initiated by the presenters around general issues related to feminist research.

10:00 a.m.
 Introduction; Coffee & Bagels.

10:30 a.m.
 Adele Mueller, Cornell, NY.
 "Knowing Women/Ruling

afford every opportunity for students to be heard. Papers will be submitted to the Dean as written.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact either Lisa Sizeland or Maria I. Doti.

Women: The Knowledge Relation in Imperialist Rule."

11:30 a.m.
 Patricia Chuchryk, Lethbridge, Alberta. "The Contradictory Role of Conservative Ideology: Subversive Mothers."

12:30 p.m.
 Lunch

1:30 p.m.
 Alice Echols, Ann Arbor, MI. "Radical Feminism: Redstockings and The Feminists."

2:30 p.m.
 Leslie Patrick-Stamp, Bucknell, PA. "The Imprisonment of Black Women: Origins."

3:30 p.m.
 Coffee Break.

4:00 p.m.
 Diana Abu-Jaber, Lincoln, NE. "Parallel Discourses: The Woman and the Artist in Jamaica Kincaid's Annie John."

5:00 p.m.
 Panel Discussion — Doing Feminist Research in Mainstream Academia: Difficulties and Rewards.

7:30 p.m.
 Potluck/Party.

“No Problem” To Get Back In Top 20 — Give Lots Of D’s

(The following is a fictitious conversation between the Jamaican Bar Association, Accreditation Committee and the Dean of JA Law.)

JBA:

Good morning Dean.

Dean:

Irey man.

JBA:

The Accreditation Committee has finished its report on JA Law School.

Dean:

Jah know what it be saying.

JBA:

Well, it seems as though the school has to shape up or ship down.

Dean:

I tought it be cool runnings in de school.

JBA:

Not really, everything is not going smooth.

Dean:

What you be saying?

JBA:

Well, in order to upgrade the school's standing it is imperative that grades are competitively distributed. It was curious as to how out of a class of ninety students, only two percent got D's. There is nothing wrong with the grading system per se, but the Q's should not be given out so generously.

Dean:

Sounds to I like Armageddon. No true?

JBA:

We're not trying to create havoc. If the law school wants to return to the top twenty position that it previously held, then you have to do two things:

make it hard for students to get a Q and, on the flip-side, make sure the professors are all in line on this position.

Dean:

Dat be making I a bull bucka. Ya no see it?

JBA:

Yes, I do see the position that puts you in. The least of your concerns shouldn't be whether you'll be perceived as a bully or not. The students will know what they have to do. What you have to do is make sure that the professors comply with and understand our recommendations.

Dean:

How I be doing dat?

JBA:

You once expressed to me your intentions of attracting students that will be content with studying law here. By the same

token, you have to hire professors that are content with teaching law in the traditional manner. This is not Antioch or Northeastern. Forget about concentrating on alternative methods to teaching law or attracting groups that were previously kept out of the legal profession. The JBA has higher goals for JA Law School. The trend is to return to the traditional way of law school teaching, hiring, admissions and administration.

Dean:

Explain man what you be saying?

JBA:

JA Law should get into the Darwin mode. Some make it, some don't. Understand what I'm saying? As far as professors are concerned, some stay and some don't. If you read in between the lines of our report

and the recommendations that we've outlined, it's clear that you don't need professors that will teach law utilizing our nation's foreign policy as a background. A law student's time should be spend studying law in the Langdellian manner and not thinking about foreign or national issues of our time. These things will be understood when they graduate. Hopefully not, but you understand don't you?

Dean:

To the fullness.

JBA:

I wish you success and should you have any questions, feel free to give me a call. Oh by the way, I saw last semester's grades. I must hand congratulate you, you're a fast worker. Take care and keep up the excellent work. Now get to work on the professors.

Guild Perspectives

by Andrew Bechard and Molly Dwyer

James Baldwin Remembered By Buffalo Guild Chapter

On December 1 of last year a number of Guild members were saddened to learn of the death of James Baldwin. The Harlem-born author of "Go Tell It on the Mountain," "Notes of a Native Son," "Nobody Knows My Name," and "The Fire Next Time" enriched and enlivened our political lives and engaged our imaginations.

In the December 20 *New York Times* book review, Amiri Baraka wrote that Mr. Baldwin's voice, just as much as Dr. Martin Luther King's or Malcolm X's, helped to shepherd and guide black liberation. We agree.

In tribute to Mr. Baldwin we reprint his essay published in 1964, "We Can Change the Country," and ask how much

has *really* changed since it was written. People will cite the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent legislation and litigation. Unfortunately, legislation and litigation do not always change a person's opinion and the violence that such an opinion motivates. We cite Howard Beach. As always, we welcome any and all responses:

* * *

It is the American Republic — repeat, the American Republic — which created something which they call a "nigger." They created it out of necessities of their own. The nature of the crisis is that I am not a "nigger" — I never was. I am a man. The question with which the country is confronted is this: Why do you need a "nigger" in

the first place, and what are you going to do about him now that he's moved out of his place? Because I am not what you said I was. And if my place, as it turns out, is not my place, then you are not what you said you were, and where is your place?

There has never been in this country a Negro problem. I have never been upset by the fact that I have a broad nose, big lips and kinky hair. You got upset. And now you must ask yourself why. I, for example, do not bring down property values when I move in. You bring them down when you move out.

Now there are several concrete and dangerous things that we must do to prevent the murder — and please remember that there are several ways to

murder — of future children (by which I mean both black and white children). And one of them, and perhaps the most important, is to take a very hard look at our economic structure and our political institutions.

For example, the North (for as long as I've been in the North, and I was born in the North) has prided itself on not being like the Southern racists. In the North they don't have signs up saying "white" and "colored." No one tells you where you can and cannot go. In the North, you have to find that out day by day, by what we call trial and error. But the moment you go anywhere near what The Man is really concerned about — I mean his pocketbook — what happened in Bir-

mingham happens in New York.

New York is a segregated city. It is not segregated by accident: it is not an act of God that keeps the Negroes in Harlem. It is the real estate boards and the banks that do it. And when you attack that, that's where the power is. For example, I ask all of you to ask yourselves what would happen if Harlem refused to pay the rent for a month. We've got to bring the cat out of hiding. And where is he? He's hiding in the bank. We've got to flush him out. We have to begin a massive campaign of civil disobedience. I mean nationwide. And this is no stage joke. *Some laws should not be obeyed.*

Right View

by James McClusky

Pete duPont Offers Interesting Views On What Is "Right"

by James P. McClusky

The 1988 Republican presidential race is currently a two-man contest: George Bush and Robert Dole. Fortunately for Republicans, the other candidates have kept the race interesting. These other candidates have decided against running on their resumes and instead are offering interesting ideas and solutions to current problems. This is a dangerous tactic for a frontrunner because he risks alienating delegates and voter blocs which, due to a process dominated by caucuses and low-turnout primaries, may have a disproportionate influence in the process. This, however, is the only alternative for the second-tier candidates who must run that risk in order to achieve greater notoriety and credibility.

One candidate who has set out from the beginning to distinguish himself is Pierre (Pete) Samuel du Pont IV. The 52-year-old du Pont graduated from Princeton and Harvard Law School, was a three-term United States Representative from Delaware and a two-term governor of the same state.

More important than his record, Pete du Pont has distinguished himself as an icono-

clast. He is willing to question sacrosanct social programs that the leading contenders of both parties fear to address.

Although not lacking ideas for foreign policy, his campaign has stressed five domestic issues which are aimed at helping families get ahead in the nineties.

First, du Pont proposes to phase out farm subsidies gradually over a five-year period. Currently farm subsidies encourage production of unneeded food products which go to waste as government-held surplus. He answers the small farmers' fears that they will be taken over by large conglomerates by pointing out "supermarkets did not drive out mom-and-pop stores. They just changed what they sold."

A second proposal is for a voucher system for education. His argument for this is a simple free market approach. American public education lags because it is a monopoly. Under a voucher program school systems would compete against each other for "voucher dollars." Students would not have to accept the mediocrity which exists in most of the current public school systems.

Another proposal in effect re-

vives the New Deal WPA. That is, all able-bodied welfare recipients who failed to find jobs would get government jobs at 90 percent of the minimum wage. He defends this admittedly make-work program on psychological grounds. "Paying somebody for something is always better than paying them for nothing."

He also proposes drug testing for those who desire a driver's license. This is an issue about which he is frequently questioned, and he has a prepared list of statistics which show "[t]wo-thirds of a recent batch of applicants to the District of Columbia's police force failed a cocaine test. Forty percent of doctors use drugs; one in six truck drivers."

Du Pont compares such testing to airport security searches. Although it invades privacy it is minimal and those concerned can avoid the invasion by not applying to the government for a driver's license.

His fifth proposal is to restructure Social Security before the baby-boomers retire and Social Security taxes double. His analysis is simple. Since the baby-boom generation is larger than the generation which follows it, taxes must rise or bene-

fits must fall.

Du Pont proposes the establishment of a parallel system in which taxpayers can pay into "super IRAs" while receiving tax credits for such payments. The taxpayer then would draw from the "super IRA" rather than draining the Social Security reserves.

A du Pont nomination is un-

Law Soccer Team Kicks Off

by Alexei Schacht

The Buffalo Law School indoor soccer team, the Barristers, has begun yet another season in the hopes of continuing its winning ways.

The Barristers are sponsored by the Barrister Information Systems Corporation. All games are Thursday nights in a city-wide league, the Sportsplex Indoor Soccer League

likely at best. But early victories by Dole over Bush could force the frontrunners and the electorate to recognize alternative candidates and/or their ideas. With luck, New York State Republicans can still have du Pont as a viable candidate at the time of New York State's April 19th primary.

(SISL), at the Sportsplex facility in North Tonawanda.

Thus far this semester, the Barristers are 1 and 0 after having won their first game by a lopsided score of 12 to 2.

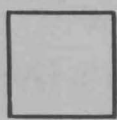
Anyone interested in coming out to support the Barristers should contact third-year student and team captain Kurt Mieth, who can provide you with a Barrister schedule.

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Snyder Provokes Strong Response In Sports World

About nine months ago, I decided to watch Night Line instead of Carson. One of Ted Koppel's guests was Al Campanis, general manager for the Los Angeles Dodgers. The interview began fairly normally until Koppel asked Campanis why there were no blacks managing major league baseball teams.

When Campanis replied that it was due to the fact that black people lack "some of the necessities" essential to performing this job, I did a double-take. Evidently, so did Koppel, who seemed as surprised as I was. When given an opportunity to explain this statement, Campanis attempted to justify what he had said.

Unfortunately, his "justifications" merely compounded what he had said. Several days later, Campanis resigned in disgrace.

Last week, when I learned that Jimmy "The Greek" Snyder had been fired by CBS for making racially offensive statements, I was naturally reminded of the Campanis incident. What surprised me the most about Snyder's comments was not what he had

said, but the fact that he said them on camera.

Following the disgrace Campanis suffered, I was sure that every major sports executive and/or commentator would be extremely careful not to make the same mistake. Apparently, I was wrong.

As deplorable and offensive as each of these incidents was, they each give a good indication of how deep the problem of racism actually goes. The views expressed by Campanis and Snyder came across as views that each one literally took for granted.

Campanis had the attitude that it's an accepted fact that blacks aren't capable of managing a major league baseball team, and that there was nothing wrong with making such a statement. If he really believed that his beliefs were racially offensive, he never would have expressed them so candidly on national television.

The same can be said for Snyder's comment that if "blacks are allowed to coach, there will be no room left for the white man in professional sports." When a person in Snyder's po-

sition makes this type of statement, it has to make you wonder.

Presumably, Snyder is friends with many sports figures, including team owners and executives. Is this their rationale? Is this the reason why blacks have been given sparse opportunities to coach and hold front-office positions in professional sports?

At the same time, how many sports executives share the attitude of Al Campanis? How many of them actually believe that black people don't have the ability to coach a professional sports team? Could this be the reason why blacks have been given limited opportunities to coach within professional sports?

As speculative as these theories may be, the fact remains that for whatever reasons, blacks have been unduly discriminated against within the realm of professional sports.

If nothing else, the mistakes made by Campanis and Snyder have given new life to the problem of discrimination that exists within these areas. So far, organizations have been able to vindicate themselves by

simply firing the employee who made the particular comments.

However, I believe, and strongly hope, that the next time an incident like this occurs, the particular organization will be forced to do more than simply fire the offending employee. To fully vindicate itself, the organization will have to hire a black head-coach or general manager to prove that it in no way condones the views displayed by the particular employee.

The bottom line is that racism has been a problem, and will probably always be a problem, within this society. The sports profession is obviously no exception. As long as white people continue to dominate the management side of professional sports, the problem of discrimination will continue. Now that the problem has re-emerged within the media, this is the best time to attack the problem.

Although sports organizations are beginning to feel the pressure (to hire blacks), more pressure has to be applied. A good example is the Green Bay Packers, a team that recently lost its head coach. The pressure is definitely there for the

Packers to hire a black head-coach. Whether they will or not remains to be seen. At the present time, there are approximately 70 black assistant coaches in the NFL. To date there has never been a black head-coach in the NFL.

Frankly, I think it's sad that the problem has to be attacked in this manner. If organizations hire blacks only because they are pressured to, this remedy could prove to be a quick-fix instead of a long-term solution. Unfortunately, this seems to be the most practical means of achieving this goal. Hopefully, if enough blacks are hired in this manner, they will become a fixture within professional sports organizations, not just temporary tokens.

For all the people who really believe that blacks aren't capable of coaching in the big time, I have one telling statistic. John Thompson and K.C. Jones, both black basketball coaches, have coached their teams (Jones with the Boston Celtics and Thompson with Georgetown) to seven championship appearances in this decade. That's more than any other two coaches combined within the NBA and NCAA Division I. Take that, Al Campanis.

Overseas Programs Offered

The University of San Diego Law School will offer clinical placements in Dublin, London, Mexico City, and Paris this summer.

In Paris and London, second-year students may work in law firms and corporate counsel offices specializing in EEC law, international financial law, and international business law in general. There are a few opportunities with international organizations in Paris. Most of the placements last six weeks and carry academic credit.

The student's work depends on the legal problems available in the office assigned. Students can expect to do research and draft contracts, opinion letters, and memos. They may participate in client interviews, negotiating sessions, and firm strategy planning meetings.

Internships in Mexico and Dublin focus more broadly on a variety of legal matters. London internships with barristers cover a full range of English trial work. These internships are available to first-year students.

Six summer programs are offered by USD. They are Dublin on international human rights,

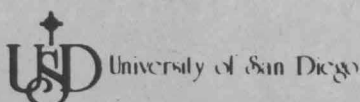
London on international business, Mexico on law of the Americas, Oxford on non-business Anglo-American comparative law, Paris on international and comparative law generally, and Russia-Poland on east-west trade and socialist law. For further information, write Mrs. Sue Coursey, USD Law School, Alcalá Park, San Diego, CA 92110.

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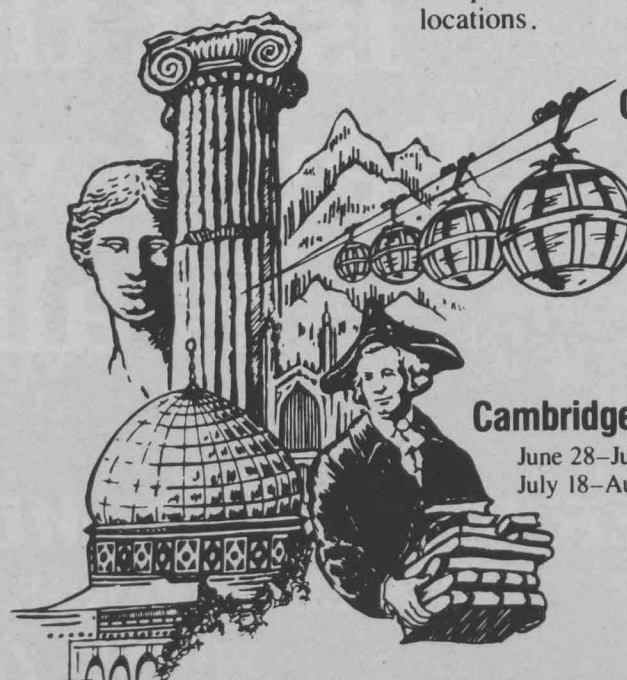
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AAUW Sets 1988 Awards

Interest-free loans for women students, fellowships and grants for doctoral and post-doctoral study and research, funds for community projects and a legal advocacy fund are a few of the benefits provided to the academic community by the American Association of University Women (AAUW). Buffalo Branch, AAUW, is collecting used books of all kinds, from paperbacks to encyclopedias, for the 34th annual sale

April 6-9 to raise funds to continue these services. Donations of books are tax-deductible, and may be made by calling 834-6731 for pickup in the greater Buffalo area, including East Amherst, Clarence, the Southtowns and Grand Island. The Downtown YWCA on Franklin Street, and Emma Bookstore at 168 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, will accept books during business hours.

AAUW Award To Be Given

The AAUW Legal Advocacy Fund was established in 1983 to provide financial assistance, support, and advice to women involved in sex discrimination lawsuits in higher education. The Fund is now accepting nominations for the 1988 Progress in Equity Award, which is given in recognition of a college or university program that has advanced equity for women. Nominated programs should have resulted in significant progress toward equity for

women faculty, students, and/or staff; be innovative, and be replicable at other institutions. Nominations should be sent to: American Association of University Women, 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20037. Membership is open to men and women with a baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited college or university, or a foreign institution recognized by the International Federation of University Women.

International Socialist Organization Plans Talks

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16 — 7:30 P.M.

Room 8, Diefendorf Annex, U.B. South Campus

Mike Ondrusek on

"Why Half the World Starves."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17 — 10:00 P.M.

Nietzsche's, 248 Allen Street

ISO Benefit Concert.

(\$2.00 Admission)

TUESDAY, MARCH 1 — 7:30 P.M.

Room 8, Diefendorf Annex, U.B. South Campus

Marten Clibbens on

"State Capitalism."

(Public Meeting)

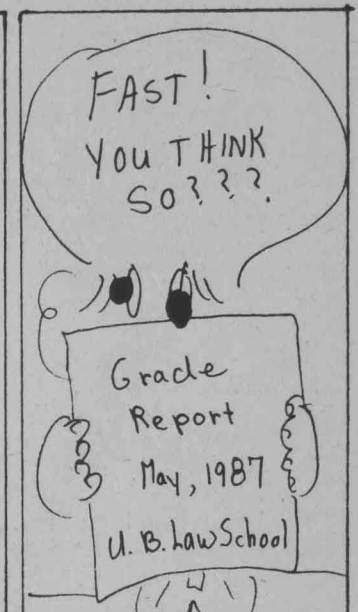
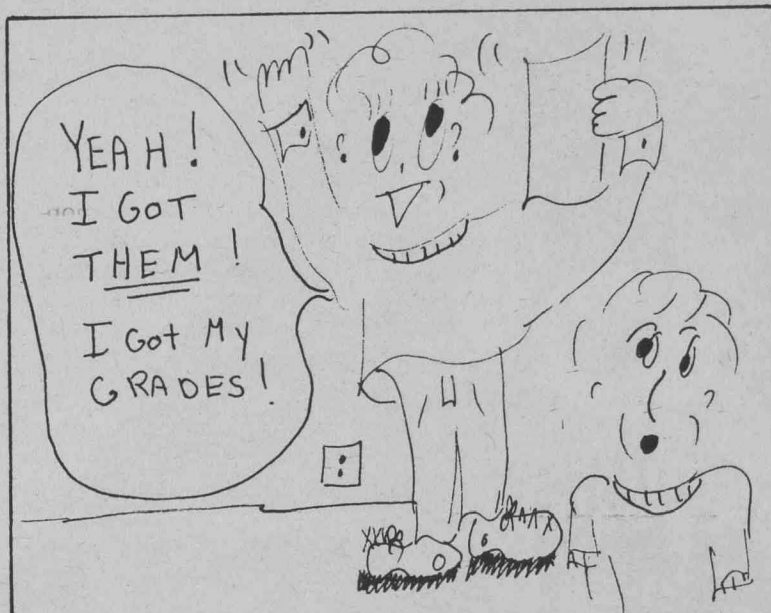
TUESDAY, MARCH 15 — 7:30 P.M.

Room 8, Diefendorf Annex, U.B. South Campus

Brian Erway on

"South Africa: Black Workers Fight Back."

(Public Meeting)



The Official Spring 1988 PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

Issue	Deadline	Layout	Publication
28:8	January 25	January 28	February 3
28:9	February 8	February 11	February 17
28:10	February 22	February 25	March 2
28:11	March 7	March 10	March 16
28:12	March 21	March 24	April 5
29:1	April 1	April 14	April 20

ALL SUBMISSIONS MUST BE TYPED AND HANDED IN NO LATER THAN 4:00 P.M. ON THE DEADLINE DATE.

Submit all articles to: The OPINION OFFICE, 724 O'Brian Hall, or to ZULMA BODÓN (Box 628) or KRISTA HUGHES (Box 738).

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